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Saturday, June 7, 1913.

The hardest thing for a statesman to learn, says an Eastern editor, is to resign. But what statesmanship is there in resigning?

The defeat of the Leland Stanford University baseball team by the Japanese players will be generally applauded in the East, as retribution.

A Michigan man, seriously poisoned by taking bichloride of mercury, was saved by injection of bicarbonate of soda. A good thing to remember.

Evidently the Deseret News has determined to check it out on the Dr. Paden charges. Nothing else was to be expected from its disreputable record.

West Virginia celebrates this month the fiftieth anniversary of her creation as a State. It is not understood that Virginia will join enthusiastically in the exercises.

It is said that a windmill in Kansas marks the exact geographical center of the country. But as an operative activity it has many rivals in Congress, on the stump, and also on many rostrums.

The Canadian Parliament refuses to ratify Premier Borden's pledge to Great Britain that the Dominion would appropriate the sum of \$35,000,000 for the strengthening of the British navy. So that Canada keeps up its reciprocity record of disagreement.

John Pierpont Morgan got from the Kaiser the decoration of the order of the Red Eagle. Now Andrew Carnegie is apparently after something of the same sort; he has referred to the Kaiser as "the peace lord of Europe." Rather neat; and it may fetch.

The bulletin of the State Board of Health is of high importance; it enjoins caution so that none but pure water be used, and that all possible precautions be taken to secure it. This is the season of the year when troubles caused by impure water supply are at their maximum, so that the bulletin is at once timely and urgent.

Australia sends fifty million pounds of refrigerated rabbit meat to Great Britain every year, and could supply three times that much. Here's a meat supply that has hitherto been overlooked. But how long would it take people to come to the point where they would loathe rabbit meat even worse than the Israelites came to loathe the quails sent them by the Lord?

The Chicago Tribune reports President Wilson as repudiating the one-term plank in the Democratic National platform. But if so, he is rather tardy about it. The time for a man to repudiate any part of a platform upon which he is running, is before his election; and the most appropriate time of all is when he is formally notified of his nomination and makes his speech of acceptance.

A French broker who is quoted as declaring that American credit is dead in France, should recall the fact that it was American money that gave Frenchmen who had been swindled by the amazing rascality in connection with the French attempts to build a canal in Panama, their only repayment and also that even now the Bank of France makes itself secure only through getting American gold to brace it up.

The church organ says that it has telegraphed its representative in Chicago for "further facts" in the Dr. Paden matter. Probably it means "further lies," as it has not printed any facts yet in this connection. On the other hand, and without waiting for its "further facts," it prints a long communication assailing the repudiated stuff carried in the former lies, and in an editorial note based on the same. There's malignity for you!

The Deseret News continues to pile lie upon lie to brace up its former lies about there being an "anti-Mormon administration" in this city, catching itself neatly in its own trap by saying that Dr. Paden refused to stand for it, suggestively because of its anti-Mormonism, and this just at a time when it is assailing Dr. Paden for his assumed anti-Mormon attacks. The News evidently needs somebody to check up on its falsehoods and follies before they get into print. But it hasn't the manhood or candor to confess its slan-

ders and lies just printed in its columns against Dr. Paden.

NOT PRESS DISPATCHES.

Under the headline "Dr. Paden Denies Press Dispatches" and "In Letter to Tribune He Says He Did Not Say Some of the Things Credited to Him," the Deseret News last night had the following:

In a letter to the Tribune, published this morning in its columns, in reply to a request from that paper to the reverend gentleman, Dr. W. M. Paden enters a denial of having said some of the things credited to him in press dispatches. He denies having said that the "Mormon" people are the lowest class of people on earth, that the "Mormons" are political grafters, that instead of saying derogatory things about the State's schools, he has praised them.

The Deseret News has telegraphed its representative in Chicago for further facts in connection with the episode, and will present them when received.

That is a thoroughly dishonest, deceptive statement, from headline to conclusion. Dr. Paden denied all of the things charged against him in the special dispatches to the Smoot organ and to the Deseret News, not "some of them." Besides, these were not press dispatches at all. They were private specials to those papers, if they were not made out of whole cloth. To speak of them as press dispatches is utterly discreditable to the News, for that paper knows better. It knows they were not press dispatches at all.

Dr. Paden's denial was not in the least limited. The Tribune wired to Dr. Paden the box-headers selected by the Smoot organ here as the gist of its dispatches, so that he had the whole matter before him. These paragraphs were the matters alleged in the Smoot organ and put in a box-head under a glaring first-page redlight heading, as the gist of Dr. Paden's offensive remarks:

PADEN ON UTAH.
"Mormons are the lowest class of people on the face of the earth."
"Mormons are not Christians, but political grafters. They are lawbreakers."
"Women are deluded that they will not be resurrected unless united to some man."

"The school system in Utah is far inferior to that in any other State."
"The corrupt oligarchy prevents progress in the State of Utah."

Dr. Paden had this before him when he wrote his reply to The Tribune. His reply was: "I have not said here or elsewhere any of the things you cite as quotations from my speeches." And then he proceeded specifically and in detail to deny each and every one of the charges.

And yet the News says that Dr. Paden "enters a denial of having said some of the things credited to him in the press dispatches." Surely, dishonest rancor could go no further than this. While as to the misrepresentations of Dr. Paden being carried in "press dispatches" the assertion is utterly misleading, deceptive, and malicious, since no news agency of any kind sent out those dispatches, but they were concocted in the interest of the bigoted propaganda here which can never see any good in anything except the special interests which it represents.

As an utterly vile, dishonest sneak out of an indefensible, dishonest position the Deseret News may claim the championship in thus misrepresenting the case, and deceiving its readers as to the source of the charges against Dr. Paden.

THE APOSTLE'S CLAIM.

Apostle Smoot, who is serving a mission in the U. S. Senate incidentally with his official term, is reported as resenting the suggestion that he represents the Mormon church in his mission in Washington, and as insisting that he represents all the people of Utah. Theoretically, of course, speaking of the matter from the Senatorial standpoint, he is technically right. As a matter of fact, however, the truth of the business is that Apostle Smoot was "set apart by prophecy" for this mission, and that he obtained the office of Senator as an adjunct to his mission through the co-operation of his fellow members of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles, and by permission of President Joseph F. Smith. This permission President Smith testified to in his hearing in the Smoot case.

The claim, therefore, that Apostle Smoot makes that he represents all the people of Utah is true only in a technical sense. As a matter of fact he does not represent all the people, and there are many who do not in the least consider him as representing them, and have no desire to have any official business transacted through his agency. There are a great many that he utterly ignores, and that utterly ignore him in this capacity. Of course, he knows this fully, and he knows the preposterousness of his assertion that he represents all the people of Utah. The suggestion made by Senator Reed as to the leading character of Apostle Smoot's mission in Washington was fairly justified, decidedly more so than Smoot's claim that he represents all the people of Utah.

In one matter, of course, Smoot is entirely right. We refer to that portion of his oath-given testimony where he says that his door is open for the reception of visitors and for conference with any one who chooses to call. This is not only his right, it is the right of his callers, and it is the right of any member of the Senate. The claim that there is an insidious lobby that is approaching the Senate and unduly influencing members of that body in regard to the Wilson-Underwood tariff bill is as futile as it is absurd. The people of the United States have a perfect right to visit members of the Senate whether from their own State or from any other State, and this is not merely a privilege, it is a right. The notion that Senators are or ought to be fenced off like judges of a court, and that it is wrong to approach them with regard to any questions coming

up for consideration is utterly baseless. The Senators have no such relation as that to the people; never have had, and never ought to have. They are simply representatives of their States, and as such are entitled to be in contact with the people and to hear what the people have to say on any matter that is proposed for legislation.

It is surprising indeed to see President Wilson, a Democrat, take the position that Senators ought not to be approached by the people on matters that are pending in the Senate. The right of the people to be heard by petition is a Constitutional guarantee; but if they have this Constitutional right to be heard by petition, what sense is there in claiming that the people have no right to visit Senators personally and express to them their views? No such right as this is guaranteed to the people with respect to any matter before the U. S. Supreme Court, or before any court. It is not proper for the people at large to petition courts as to the disposal of cases before them, but as stated, it is the Constitutional right of the people to petition Senators and Representatives not only with regard to matters pending in Congress, but with regard to any matter whatever. And since this right of petition is a Constitutional guarantee, how can the closely connected right of personal explanation or argument orally be denied? The whole proposition is absurd. It undertakes to create a distinction that cannot possibly exist and that is impossible either in logic, propriety, sense, or practical application.

SMOOT ORGAN FOLLY.

The Smoot organ has fallen into its own nasty soup. That organ having misrepresented Dr. Paden's expressions in Chicago, and printed those misrepresentations in connection with like misrepresentations in the Deseret News, it built further lies on those misrepresentations. The Tribune expressed its opinion that those publications were misrepresentations and falsehoods wholly unjust to Dr. Paden. We stated that he was a man who would not tell lies either in Salt Lake or in Chicago, or anywhere else; that he was a man well qualified by ability, character, long residence here, and close investigation of the local situation, to state the facts just as they are, and undoubtedly had done so; that anything else attributed to him was unfounded, and probably designedly false.

This did not seem to suit the Smoot organ, and yesterday morning it had a long-winded editorial assailing The Tribune because it had not repudiated Dr. Paden, or shown any disposition in advance of getting the truth in the matter to range itself either on his side or against him. But we sufficiently ranged ourselves upon his side when we stated what we did, as explained herein. It was impossible for us to range ourselves against Dr. Paden in this matter, because we were fully convinced all the time that he had not done or said anything worthy of censure. And so the matter proves. We had a direct telegram yesterday morning showing that he had said nothing but what was true, and that he is absolutely in the right of the whole matter; and he absolutely and positively denies each and all of the sayings attributed to him in the Smoot paper. Those who assailed him are utterly confounded by his plain statement of fact, and the slanders of his name and fame are put to confusion. His assailants are hoist by their own petard.

This is precisely what The Tribune has expected from the first of this Paden controversy. We were sure that Dr. Paden was entirely right in the whole matter, and so expressed ourselves. The discontent of the Smoot organ with our course is something that we are quite used to, and that does not ruffle us a bit. We suppose that it will be even more discontented now that we have shown from Dr. Paden's telegram the utter falsity of the assault which the Smoot organ made upon him, and the scandalous misrepresentations that its columns have contained of what Dr. Paden said and of his general attitude in this whole matter under controversy. It is not The Tribune that has reason to regret anything in this whole matter. But the Smoot organ and the Deseret News are certainly put to shame before this community as fellow-liars, calumniators, and willing traducers. They eagerly voice false witness against an honorable man, and so have utterly discredited themselves both as a matter of motive and of fact. They stink in the nostrils of this community, as malicious falsifiers, hardened slanders for a purpose, malevolent assailers of the innocent, hardy in guile and sin.

Portland Oregonian: "Among the forty-two proposed amendments to the Constitution which have been introduced in Congress are one to repeal the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, offered by Senator Smith of South Carolina, and one to repeal the fifteenth and all but the first sentence of the fourteenth, by Representative Hardwick of Georgia. These amendments would leave the South free to disfranchise the negroes and to validate the Confederate bonds. Although there is no danger that either proposition will pass Congress, they show how promptly the Southern oligarchy displays its true colors when Democracy is supreme."

President Wilson expects "interesting and friendly negotiations" with Japan in the contention with respect to the California anti-landholding legislation. As an exercise in diplomatic twistings and turnings, there is

no objection to that; but the main thing is that the Federal Government has nothing to do with land holdings or titles in the several States, save only as these relate to the public domain, never having been granted any function with reference thereto, and having no right to make treaty stipulations with respect to that; while as to its public lands it distinctly requires the applicant to be a citizen or to have declared his intention to become such. This is something that should be imparted to Japan in these negotiations, with the further explanation that California has complete jurisdiction and undoubted power to pass the law that she has enacted.

POSTAL SERVICE CHANGES.

Postmaster-General Burleson is not doing himself any good nor winning any credit for himself by the slurs that he is undertaking to cast upon the administration of the department by Mr. Hitecock, his predecessor. Mr. Burleson has issued a circular, the leading paragraph of which states that "immediately upon his induction into office on March 5th, Postmaster-General Burleson was confronted with persistent and serious complaints throughout the country of generally unsatisfactory mail facilities." And the circular proceeds: "Realizing that efficient postal facilities are vital to the commercial prosperity of the country, and to the social happiness of our people, Mr. Burleson set about at once, in a business-like way, to remedy the defects." The first quotation is evidently an attempt to throw mud at his predecessor; the second an attempt to gain credit to himself for conspicuously good service.

As a matter of fact, there are always complaints about unsatisfactory mail service, and for the most part these complaints are just. They are, however, by no means confined to any one administration. They are precisely as numerous and as well justified now as they were under Mr. Hitecock's administration, and even more so; and they will certainly be justified during all the term of Mr. Burleson, and also that of his successor. For these things cannot be wholly mended. They exist in the nature of the case, and for any man to undertake to show defects in his predecessor's service by pleas of this kind, and to exalt his own efficiency by a contrast that does not exist, shows both inexperience in office and a presumptuous conceit that is bound to have a fall.

The circular proceeds to give a whole lot of rosy promises about what is going to be done under Postmaster-General Burleson, and he explains some practical points of importance. He gives the number of postmasterhips that were vacant on March 5th and the number that have become vacant since. He treats also of the fourth-class postmasterhips vacant and vacating, and he claims that all such cases "are being dealt with expeditiously." But this is not the experience of the country. On the contrary, the claims of procrastination and delay are very loud and very bitter.

The Postmaster-General states that he has authorized a number of new rural routes, as though this were something out of the ordinary, when in fact it is a mere matter of routine, because additional rural routes have been authorized from day to day ever since the rural service was established.

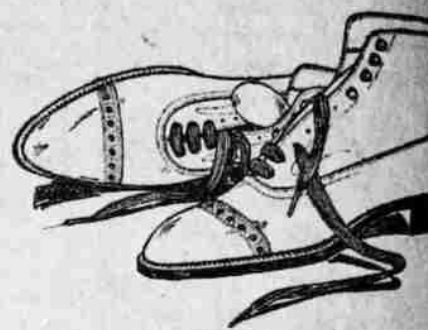
The Postmaster-General takes credit to himself for discontinuing the back-stamping of mail. In this he has made a decided retrograde step, for in the absence of back-stamping it is impossible for the recipient of mail to trace delays, and the tracing of delays, especially in the receipt of newspaper correspondence, is very important. The discontinuing of this back-stamping is not a step in progress, but a step backward.

With regard to the railway service, Postmaster-General Burleson makes reference to "mistaken ideas of economy" under Postmaster-General Hitecock's administration, which he is endeavoring to remedy. But he is so indefinite and vague in this that there is no indication in fact of what he is doing.

He speaks of the parcel post as if it were something entirely new in his administration, although referring to it as beginning on January 1st. The severity of the stress and of the work in putting the parcel post into effect fell upon Postmaster-General Hitecock, and not upon Postmaster-General Burleson. The latter found the parcel post service in good working order when he took office, and is not entitled to the least part of the credit which he undertakes to claim in this respect. There is one detail, however, in which he is entitled to credit, and that is where he has ordered the delivery to the addressee without additional charge of parcel post matter reaching the office of address without proper stamps affixed. We have never been able to understand why there should be special stamps for the parcel post service, and in so far as Postmaster-General Burleson may modify this regulation he is entitled to credit.

The circular is very optimistic with regard to contemplated changes in the postal administration, and in the matter of the effort to standardize the service. Any improvements will, of course, be welcomed by the public, but it would be far more satisfactory to have accomplishments rather than promises. The old injunction against the man that is putting on the harness boasting himself as "he that putteth it off" is especially applicable to a case of this kind, and Postmaster-General Burleson's review at the close of his term of what he has accomplished by way of improving the postal service, provided he has any showing to make, will be of far more interest to the people of the United States than his present indefinite promises of what he intends to do.

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